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## CHINA'S ARMY. REDUCTION SCHEME PREPARED. STANDING ARMY AND RESERVE SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

[CHUNG MEI NEWS AGENCY.]

Peking, November 17th.

The Washington Conference having, on Feb. 1st of this year, adopted a resolution expressing to China the earnest hope that "immediate and effective steps" may be taken to reduce her military forces, which are "excessive in number and controlled by the military chiefs of the Province without co-ordination," a special Washington Conference Commission was established and a Troop Disbandment Sub-Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Between May 19th and July 28th seven meetings were held by the Sub-Committee; as a result a comprehensive scheme has been recommended to the Chinese Government for consideration and action. The scheme provides in brief that the present system of recruiting be replaced by a system of Standing Army and Reserves, that the minimum military strength be put at Twenty Divisions (or Ten Divisions and Twenty Mixed Brigades); that the task of disbandment be carried out in three periods, that \$30,000,000 be found to disband the superfluous troops, and that a National Disbandment Commission be established. In addition the scheme lays down various post-disbandment plans, including the provision of work for the discharged officers.

As submitted to the Chinese Government the recommendation of the Washington Conference Commission is prefaced by a preamble, which summarizes the essential points of the scheme. The recommendation is as follows:—

Section 1.—System of Military Organization and Strength of Military Units.

1.—The system of military organization of the Chinese Republic shall consist of (1) Standing Army, and (2) Reserves. The soldiers of the Chinese Republic shall be selected by examination from those found qualified to serve.

**Remarks.**—The two periods of Standing Army and Reserves being distinct, the time will be definite when the men will enter upon or direct themselves of their military service. In this way the size of the Standing Army in time of peace will not be large, whereas in time of war the Reserves can be called to the colours in number several times greater than in time of peace.

2.—The whole of China shall be divided into military areas for the purposes of directing and supervising the existing and disbanding of soldiers. The present administrative areas, however, shall not be regarded as such military areas.

**Remarks.**—Matters connected with the existing and disbanding of soldiers do not affect the ordinary administration of the country; no new areas should be demarcated. If the present administrative areas should serve as the proposed military areas the danger of interference from the military authorities to the civil administration might arise.

3.—Each unit shall be either a Division or a Mixed Brigade, and in each area either one Division or one Mixed Brigade shall be stationed. The Division Commander or Mixed Brigade Commander shall be appointed the Chief Military Officer of the area wherein his troops will be stationed.

**Remarks.**—The Division and Mixed Brigade Commanders will be under the direct control of the Central Government; consequently the danger of their becoming unruly and insubordinate will be eliminated. And by interchanging the posts of the various Chief Military Officers, opportunity will be given to the Commanders to familiarise themselves with the conditions in different Divisions and Mixed Brigades.

4.—The Standing Army of the Chinese Republic shall consist of Twenty Divisions. All other military units shall be disbanded.

The military strength prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be determined and passed by Parliament as a law.

**Remarks.**—In recent years the size of China's army has not been uniform. At the time of the T'ang Dynasty the army consisted of thirty-six divisions, while the statutory strength under the Republic is twenty-nine divisions. Last year, however, the Ministry of War contemplated a reduction from the existing strength of 1,500,000 or 1,600,000 to a minimum of 800,000 men. If we calculate the size of the army according to the necessities of national defence and adopt the system of Standing Army and Reserves, then the peace footing army may be fixed at twenty divisions or ten divisions and twenty mixed Brigades. Let these twenty divisions of Standing Army be gradually retired and be replaced by Reserves; then in ten years the number of men who can bear arms will be several times multiplied. The example of Japan and the United States may be cited as a precedent.

Section 2.—Methods of Disbandment.

5.—A National Disbandment Commission shall be established to discuss measures connected with and be responsible for the carrying into effect of actual disbandment. Its constitution shall be drawn up separately.

**Remarks.**—The military leader enjoying the highest confidence both in North and South China should be appointed the Chairman of the Commission, and the military authorities of the Provinces should be asked to send their responsible representatives to sit on the Commission and participate in its discussions. In this way the decisions of the Commission will be easy to carry out, and the responsibility of seeing to their execution should be also entrusted to the Commission.

6.—Taking as a basis that there are, according to the investigations of the Ministry of War, 1,500,000 soldiers in this country at present, the process of disbandment shall be completed in three periods.

In the first period 300,000 of the total number shall be disbanded, leaving 1,200,000; in the second period another 300,000 shall be disbanded, leaving 900,000; and in the third period out of the remaining 600,000 there shall be organized Twenty Divisions or Ten Divisions and Twenty Mixed Brigades of Standing Army. The balance shall be gradually retired from active service and be organized into Twenty Divisions of Reserves.

7.—Prior to the carrying out of actual disbandment the following matters should be attended to faithfully:—

(1)—Troops which have been proved to be incapable to fight shall not be reorganized but be immediately disbanded.

(2)—Vacancies occurring in the units which have been marked out for disbandment shall not be filled by fresh recruiting.

(3)—Hereafter no further recruiting of troops in any of the Provinces shall be permitted.

8.—Any unit of the existing army, having one of the following conditions shall be disbanded during the first period:—

(1)—If the unit does not conform to the prescribed system of army organization.

(2)—If the troops are untrained, undisciplined and known to be incompetent.

(3)—If their equipment is incomplete.

(4)—If their immediate disbandment is recognized as necessary by the Military Authorities.

9.—In the process of disbandment within the first period the interests of local peace and order of the Province may be taken into consideration and a certain number of troops retained to preserve the peace. The number of troops to be thus retained and the conditions of their retention may be separately determined, but such troops shall not be retained if they are inconsistent with Article 7 of the present Outline.

**Remarks.**—When the third condition of Article 8 provides that disbandment should take place among troops whose equipment is incomplete, the provision signifies that where the number of troops is insufficient their pay should be correspondingly reduced, and where the equipment is incomplete then the number of soldiers should be correspondingly cut down.

Section 3.—Expenses of Disbandment and Post-Disbandment Plans.

10.—All troops of the existing army to be disbanded shall be given allowances by the Government.

11.—The allowances for disbanded troops shall consist of: (a) Allowances for soldiers whose pay is in arrears, and (b) Allowances for soldiers whose pay is not in arrears.

The allowance for each soldier whose pay is not in arrears shall be Fifteen Dollars.

The allowance for each soldier whose pay is in arrears shall be in proportion to the amount of pay which is in arrears, between Twenty and Fifty Dollars.

12.—The allowances shall be paid when the disbanded men answer to the roll-call and deliver their arms and equipment. If the allowances are below Fifteen Dollars per head, they shall be issued in cash; if the allowances are in excess of Fifteen Dollars per head, they shall be issued partly in cash and partly in Disbandment Bonds.

The security as well as conditions for the issue of Disbandment Bonds shall be separately provided for.

13.—The expenses for disbandment shall be met out of a Disbandment Loan. The Ministry of Finance shall devise the necessary ways and these shall be sanctioned by Parliament.

**Remarks.**—It may be difficult during the first period, if actually 500,000 men will be sent home, to give cash money to every disbanded man. Therefore it is proposed that allowances of less than Fifteen Dollars shall be one-third in cash and two-thirds in Disbandment Bonds. These bonds will be issued for the purpose of disbandment and so may be termed Disbandment Bonds. The bonds should be secured on reliable revenue; interest only will be paid during the first five years, after which the principal of the loan may be repaid in instalments. And as long as the disbursements of the funds are clearly earmarked for disbandment and Parliament consents, a foreign loan may be negotiated for the purpose.

14.—Post-Disbandment plans in the order of their importance:—

(1)—To improve the water-ways; such as the conservancy of the Yellow River, Yangtze River, and Hwai River, etc.

(2)—To encourage frontier settlement, such as the development of the North-western frontiers, Mongolia and Chinghai, etc.

(3)—To re-measure the land; such as the organization of provincial and district land-measuring parties and the mapping as well as charting of boundaries, etc.

(4)—The expenses for the promotion of post-disbandment plans shall be met out of the national revenue.

**Remarks.**—Of things which are urgently needed in China to-day, and which have intimate connection with disbandment the following deserve special attention:—

(1)—The development of inter-communication facilities. This should be undertaken by the disbanded soldiers of the first and second periods.

(2)—The improvement of water-ways, which may also be undertaken by the disbanded soldiers of the first and second periods.

(Continued on page of next column.)

## THE LABOUR UNIONS AND THE MACAO GOVERNMENT. THE NATURE OF THE AGITATION.

We reproduce the following from the Canton Times:—

While representatives of Chinese labour unions are still pow-wowing on behalf of forty of their fellow countrymen needlessly shot by Portuguese police at Macao last May, when the Chinese were trying to avenge a wrong committed by Portuguese soldiers on a Chinese girl, the recent informal conversation between the Canton and the Macao authorities on the matter has not yet had any official conclusion.

The Chinese labour representatives are asking Macao to compensate the fifty or more labour societies recently dissolved by order of the Macao Government in connection with the case, each organization calling for a thousand dollars damages, besides eight to ten thousand dollars to the central labour union. They also have called upon the Macao Government to provide at least a thousand dollars for each of the forty Chinese shot, and two to six hundred dollars for each of the score of men wounded during the indiscriminate shooting by the Portuguese. Before the Chinese labourers return to their several occupations in Macao, they expect the Portuguese will erect proper pavilions, about three, for them to make sacrifice to the dead.

It is understood that the Portuguese will provide suitable compensation for the relief of the dead and the wounded in connection with the affair; that labourers returning there will be permitted to register their unions again according to local law.

To bring about a better understanding between the Chinese residents and the Portuguese authorities at Macao, the Canton Government, it is said, has suggested the appointment of a commissioner or agent at that port. This question, however, being a diplomatic one, will probably be taken up by the Central Chinese Government and the Portuguese Minister at Peking.

Provisional Governor Chan Chik Yue is anxious to have the matter come to an early settlement and has intimated his desire to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. It is reported.

## FROM SHANGHAI TO BILIBID.

FOUR AMERICANS AND ONE FILIPINO.

Five prisoners, four Americans and one Filipino, consigned to Bilibid Prison (Philippine Islands), left by the *Empress of Russia* last week for Manila in charge of Marshal T. H. Porter, of the United States Court for China. The prisoners were H. G. Theyken, Eugene J. Hickey, John Nelson, H. Armstrong and Victor Amido.

Theyken was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for embezzlement of six million cigarettes belonging to the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, for whom he worked in Canton.

Eugene Hickey and John Nelson will serve a year each for distributing worthless cheques.

Armstrong will serve two years and three months for forgery convictions. In addition to forging a cheque, he forged an American passport.

Victor Amido was sentenced to three months' for using a dangerous weapon.

(3)—The encouragement of frontier settlement. The colonization of places along the frontiers may be undertaken by the disbanded soldiers of the second period of disbandment. When the suitable places have been selected, discretion of soldiers to be sent there for this purpose, continuing to serve as soldiers, as well as cultivating the soil. Then when they are actually retired from service, each will have his plot of ground to till and thereby earn his livelihood.

(4)—The measurement of land may be effected by the disbanded soldiers of the first period, who may be organized into land measuring parties. To ensure that the work may be done intelligently, the troops who are natives of a certain province should be entrusted to perform the task for that province.

Section 4.—Plans for the Maintenance of Discharged Officers.

15.—Research Institutes for Discharged Officers shall be established in Peking and all military areas, so that they and other retired officers may be enabled to devote themselves. The organization of such Institutes shall be provided for separately.

17.—All discharged officers and retired officers are eligible to enter the Research Institutes, unless suitable employment may have been found for them or by themselves.

19.—The Officers of such Research Institutes shall each be paid a salary in proportion to their original rank and the merits of their research work. The scale of salary shall be drawn up separately.

**Remarks.**—It will not be easy to find employment for all of these officers when their men are disbanded and sent home. It is true that the development of communications, the improvement of water-ways, the encouragement of frontier settlement and the measurement of lands, etc., will give employment to a considerable number of the discharged officers, but the supply will be in excess of the demand. Should the original salaries of these remaining officers be continued, not only will the nation be burdened with a heavy expenditure, but the officers themselves will be induced to become lazy and indolent. Therefore the best way would be to establish Research Institutes where they can be paid to some extent in accordance with result of research work done. This will save expense and also serve to develop real talents.

## THE PIECE GOODS DISPUTE. CHINESE AMENDED PROPOSALS BEING DRAFTED.

According to Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, the Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, there is some prospect of the Piece Goods dispute being settled very soon. Interviewed yesterday afternoon by a representative of the *Daily Press*, Mr. Ip stated that, during the last few days, the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had held several meetings in conjunction with members of the Piece Goods Guild "for the purpose of amending the Guild's rules," covering piece goods' contracts. These meetings had only that moment terminated and the amendments agreed upon had been forwarded to a solicitor to be drafted into letter form. This letter, in due course, would be forwarded to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for consideration.

Asked if the new proposals would be likely to meet with the approval of the General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ip said that the changes might perhaps lead to a settlement. The letter to the General Chamber of Commerce would probably be despatched (Mr. Ip Lan-chuen thought) in the course of to-day.

## ARMS CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

WOMAN WITH A REVOLVER IN HER BELT.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistrate's yesterday morning with unlawfully having in her possession a small revolver and 150 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. F. G. Vaux, who defended said that the defendant had lived in America a number of years, and was taking the revolver to her home in Hongkong. She was about to leave Hongkong by the *s.s. Taile* when the revolver was found in her belt. Mr. Vaux suggested that the weapon was not a dangerous one, and was more likely to be a danger to its owner than anyone else.

Sub-Inspector Caygill admitted that the weapon, which was of French make, was "more like a toy pistol," but the ammunition was good enough to "stop anyone." However, the police had no reason to disbelieve the statement that the defendant was a bona fide traveller.

A fine of \$150 was imposed and the Magistrate ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated.

## REVOLVERS AND PHOTOGRAPH KEPT TOGETHER.

A Chinese was sent to prison yesterday by Mr. Wood for unlawfully having in his possession two revolvers and five rounds of ammunition. One of the revolvers was fully loaded.

Sergeant Andrew said at 7.15 p.m., on November 14th, he executed a search warrant at No. 31, Wang Street, Kowloon City, in company with Sub-Inspectors McNab, Wilson and Shannon. A locked box was forced open and the revolvers and ammunition were found. Both weapons were serviceable. Defendant and seven other men who were in the house at the time were detained. In the box the witness found a photograph of defendant.

The Magistrate asked how the arms were brought home to the defendant.

Inspector Wilson said defendant admitted to him at the station that the box belonged to him.

The defendant stated the arms were put in his box by a man named Cheung Choi and suggested that another man named Wong Kam-kai knew something about them.

The Magistrate held defendant responsible and sentenced him to twelve months' jail.

## REVOLVER IN A PILLOW.

Sergeant Andrew arrested a Chinese named Wong Yee-sai, on Sunday, on board the *s.s. President Wilson*. A revolver had been found in the man's pillow. Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, imposed a fine of \$200 for unlawful possession. The revolver was confiscated.

## SPORT.

### CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. INDIAN R.C.

The following have been selected to play for the Club in a friendly match on the Indian Recreation Club's ground on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m. sharp: A bus will leave the Cricket Club Pavilion at 1.45 p.m.—E. J. B. Mitchell (capt.), E. G. Leamont, H. Owen Hughes, B. E. A. Webster, L. J. Davies, W. Galloway, B. D. C. Morgan, G. H. Percy, E. W. Alderson, G. A. Chadwick and W. W. Mackenzie.

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**ALLEGED SHOPLIFTING.  
SOLDIER CHARGED WITH THEFT.**

A Private of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment, named Albert Bird was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday morning, with the theft of a gold ring from a Japanese Jewellery and Ivory shop, at No. 27, Praya East, and with assaulting one of the assistants of the shop.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Inspector Blackman prosecuted and in outlining the case said the accused visited the shop on Saturday afternoon, and after walking round a large show case in the centre of the shop he went to a Japanese lady assistant, the wife of the master, and commenced pulling her kimono. She immediately moved to the door and called to a Japanese youth to come and attend to the soldier. The youth asked the soldier to move round to the other side of the case. The soldier then got hold of the youth with one hand and it was alleged that with the other he opened the show-case and extracted a ring from among 88 others. As the mistress was blocking the accused's exit he ran into the back of the premises, but was arrested before he could make his escape. The ring was not recovered.

Evidence was given by the Japanese youth who said that, at the request of the mistress, he asked the defendant to move to the other side of the show case. The defendant then asked to be shown some rings. Witness, before attempting to show him the rings, went to a desk and produced a bundle of keys to which was attached a police whistle. The defendant asked witness what he was putting in his pocket. He came near to the witness, caught hold of him with one hand and extracted the ring from the case with the other. The case was open at the time. Witness tried to get the ring back and yelled to the mistress that the ring had been stolen. The front door was immediately shut and the defendant made a rush for the back. A police whistle was blown and people from the neighbouring shops rushed in and seized the defendant. When the man was finally secured he made a search for the ring but could not find it.

In reply to the accused, the witness said he could not say if an Indian Police Sergeant, who arrived on the scene later, searched the defendant.

The defendant: I was searched twice in the shop and, as regards searching me at the Police Station, when I arrived there I was searched by the Inspector himself and nothing was found. There were two Indian constables, one on either side of me and an Indian Sergeant behind me. They were with me all the way from the shop. I could not get my hands in my pockets to get rid of the ring.

Evidence was next given by the mistress of the shop. Asked by the defendant if he was searched in the shop by the Indian Sergeant the woman said she could not say.

Another assistant, who came on the scene just as the defendant was rushing to the back part of the premises, said that he tried to seize the man but he was a violent blow on the face. He did not see the man searched.

In reply to Inspector Blackman, the witness said from the time the defendant ran to the back of the premises to when he was secured the defendant had plenty of time to dispose of the ring.

The defendant: If I had the ring I could not have thrown it very far as it is only a very small shop.

After further evidence had been given the defendant volunteered to go into the box. He said that when he walked into the shop he did not know he was doing wrong by walking round the show case. The Magistrate: What did you want to buy?

The defendant: I wanted to buy a ring. As I was standing there I saw the lady go and shut the door. The boy then made a rush at me and said "take that ring out of your pocket." I replied that I had nothing in my pocket. Then four more Japanese rushed at me. I do not know where they came from. They struck at me and I struck "at the whole issue." I do not know whom I struck, but I did it in self-defence.

The Magistrate: Did you steal the ring?—No, Sir, as a matter of fact the case was not open.

Inspector Blackman: You went there to buy a ring?—Yes.

How much money did you have?—I don't know what I had at the shop, but when I got to the Police Station I had 60 cents.

Defendant added: I was only looking at the rings anyway. It does not mean that I was going to buy one.

Inspector Blackman: You have been there before, I think?—No, never.

You are very fond of going into jewellery shops and looking at jewellery?—How do you know that?

The Magistrate: Inspector Blackman, you must ask questions about this case and not about anything else. You must not put a question like that.

The Magistrate: Do you swear on your oath that you did not steal the ring?—Yes.

Mr. Wolfe (the Captain Superintendent of Police) who appeared in Court during the proceedings, pointing out that the witness had asked if the accused had ever visited the shop before, said that the defendant had visited the shop about a month ago and on that occasion a ring had been stolen. The ring was not missed until after the defendant had left the shop. The assistants tried to trace him but could not.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

**SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST  
A BANK CLERK.  
ALLEGED FORGERY OF DIVIDEND  
WARRANTS.**

Serious charges of forgery were laid against a Chinese bank clerk formerly in the employ of the Bank of Canton, at the Magistrate's court, yesterday afternoon.

The defendant, whose name is Yuen Chik-chuen, is charged on six counts, viz.: (1) that he did on October 7th forge a valuable security, to wit, a dividend and bonus warrant of the Bank of Canton; (2) that he did utter the said forged document; (3) that on the same date he caused to be paid the sum of \$619.33 by virtue of the said document; (4) that he did on October 4th forge a dividend and bonus warrant to the value of \$1,161.28. Two other charges of uttering the document and causing the sum of money mentioned thereon to be paid were also preferred against the defendant.

Mr. Bennett prosecuted and Mr. J. M. Hall defended.

In opening the case, Mr. Bennett said the defendant was one of the employees of the Bank of Canton and was the senior of three clerks in the share department. He dealt with shares of the bank and it was part of his duties to issue dividend warrants when the dividends on shares became payable. When the dividends became payable the defendant would fill in the dividend warrants with the shareholders' names and the amount to be paid. The warrants would either be sent to the shareholders or they would be kept in the bank until called for. When a shareholder called he would bring his dividend book and hand it to the accused who, after examining it, would enter the amount borne on the warrant. He would initial the warrant and hand it to the Sub-Accountant who would examine it, and pass it to the cashier who, in turn, would pass it to the staff for payment. The system of the bank was that when anybody arrived at the bank with a dividend book he was presumed to have authority to receive the money and that person signed a receipt on the dividend warrant. This system was not altogether satisfactory as was borne out by what the accused had done. It was alleged that the defendant made out two warrants in favour of shareholders, to whom dividend warrants had been already issued. These warrants were duplicates. Then either the defendant or another party signed for the money and the warrant was passed through the defendant's hands. The defendant, or his representative, received the money and evidently the warrant would go back to defendant and presumably it would then be destroyed.

In reply to the Magistrate Mr. Bennett said that the two original warrants in the case were sent abroad, one to San Francisco and the other to Shanghai. Mr. Lee Chi-chung, Assistant Manager and Chief Cashier of the Bank of Canton, said that on October 7th a clerk in the share department showed him a dividend warrant and pointed out to him the freshness of the ink. This warrant was found that the shop was very indistinct. He instructed the Sub-Accountant (Mr. Lau) to go to the address given on the warrant, No. 86, Connaught Road, in order to get in touch with Mr. Chan Kau and to get his dividend book for checking purposes. The Sub-Accountant returned with the defendant.

Questioned by the witness the defendant then said that the warrant had passed through his hands and that he had paid the money over to Mr. Chan Kau. On being told the Sub-Accountant had been unsuccessful in finding Mr. Chan Kau, the defendant volunteered to go out the next day to look for him and to see if he could get his dividend book. He informed the witness later that Mr. Chan Kau had left for Canton by the 2 p.m. train.

On the Monday morning the defendant did not return to the office and witness found a letter on his own desk stating that defendant had gone to Canton to look for Mr. Chan Kau. The defendant never returned. Ten days later witness received a letter from the defendant from Tientsin, in the interior of China, saying that he had tried to find Mr. Chan Kau but had failed and that he would return to the bank in two or three days' time. As a final step witness inserted a notice in the *Tsin Wan Tai Po*, asking the defendant to return. He received no answer to this. Later the defendant was arrested at Yuen Point.

The Sub-Accountant (Mr. Lau) also gave evidence.

At this stage the case was adjourned for the production of certain documents from the Bank. The case will come up for hearing on Monday afternoon next.

The defendant denied that it was possible for him to visit the shop as he had been confined to barracks for the best part of the month.

Mr. Wolfe informed the Magistrate that he was prepared to go in the box and swear that the defendant was out of barracks during the time stated as he had paid two visits to the Central Station in connection with another case.

The Magistrate then announced that the evidence was not strong enough for him to convict. The ring had not been recovered.

The defendant was discharged on both counts.

**THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.  
RECEPTION BY THE CHINESE  
CATHOLIC COMMUNITY.**

The coming of the first Apostolic Delegate to China is a remarkable feature of the celebration of the third centenary of the canonisation of St. Francis Xavier, the land, which this great missionary was not permitted to enter, being now the very centre of many and welcomed Christian activities, and it is with absolute enthusiasm the institutions of an Apostolic Delegation from Rome.

An instance of this general enthusiasm was witnessed on Sunday, when the Chinese Catholics of Hongkong expressed their gratitude and filial devotion to the Holy See by giving a grand reception to the representative whom the Holy Father has sent to China, His Excellency Mgr. Cosma L. Costantini, Archbishop of Thessalonica. Together with the Delegate were present Bishop Pozzoni, Bishop Rayssac of Swatow, Bishop Aguirre of Foochow, Bishop Prat of Amoy, Bishop Gauthier of Pakhoi, Bishop McGinley of Nueva Caceres, and Bishop McCloskey of Jaro, in the Philippines; also Mgr. McGinley from Boston, the Very Rev. Fr. de Maria, and many other priests from the Italian Mission and the French, Spanish and American Procurations, the Very Rev. Fr. Fourquet of Canton, the Very Rev. Fr. Guarnoni from Shichow, and a number of others. Conspicuous was a strong group of Chinese priests from Hongkong and all the neighbouring missions. The local guests included all the prominent Chinese Catholics, notably Mr. Tse Yat, Mr. and Mrs. Tse Yan, Mr. and Mrs. Tse Siu, Leong Tun Seong, Leong Hung, Leong Lee, Ly Yat Choi, Wong Wa Jan, Choi Sau Sang and a very large group of other local gentlemen. A number of Chinese Sisters as well as students from the local Catholic Seminary were also among the guests. All were cordially and gracefully received by Mr. and Mrs. Chao Po Sien and family in their new mansion at Broadwood Road. When His Excellency the Delegate, amidst much acclamation, had taken his place in the hall, the host introduced to him Mr. Tse Yat, who, on behalf of the Chinese community, read a suitable address in Chinese, which was subsequently read also in English by the Directors of St. Joseph's College, as follows:—

"The institution, by the Holy Father, of the Apostolic Delegation to China has greatly touched us and we respectfully beg Your Excellency to convey to His Holiness our humblest and heartfelt thanks for this fatherly attention: we all feel sure that this benevolent mark of the Pope's affection for the Christians of China will prove a strong tie that will bind us still more intimately to Rome, the Eternal City we all love as the seat of the Vicar of Christ. United we have always been to the Pope, through our venerated Bishops, but now we feel that we shall still be closer to Him, and through Him to Jesus Christ.

Allow us also to express all our joy at the high honour conferred upon our beloved country which has now been raised to the level of the Christians, and all the hopes we cherish to see, through the Apostolic Delegation, a rapid and general diffusion of Christian civilisation throughout China.

And now we humbly ask to tender our warmest congratulations to the person of Your Excellency who has been chosen by the Holy Father, and will ever be remembered in our history as the first Apostolic Delegate. We know that the Holy Father's choice is to be attributed to your science and your virtues; your eminent qualifications and ability, and for this reason we feel, in welcoming you in our country not only proud but also grateful, because we know that you will use all those qualities for our good, and the cry rises from our hearts: Long live the Pope! Long live the Holy See! Long live Your Excellency!

Oh Father! How propagation will be diffused in your new field. Your brilliancy shines in four directions.

Your virtues are endless. Reverend is the Apostolic Delegate Whom Our Holy Father has chosen. With profound ability and far-reaching knowledge.

Your character and qualifications surpass the ordinary.

Whilst your carriage conveys you here To spread ecclesiastical doctrines in those well-disposed and promising.

We, one and all, revere you. By expecting a tie binding us still closer.

Boundless is the world, The Holy Church becomes daily prosperous.

Without differences between China and foreign nations. All nationalities are in peace and united.

Oh! Draw us to God. So long as the mountains tower so high And seas continue their ceaseless running.

To this address His Excellency the Delegate, in a singularly clear voice, answered in Latin, the official language of the Church, the words being afterwards translated into vernacular Chinese, by Bishop Pozzoni and lustily applauded. The substance of the Delegate's answer, after expressing his feelings and appreciation of these marks of affection for the Son of Peter and also to his people, consisted in emphasising the great interest of the Pope in China and the Chinese missions. The Holy Father, said the Delegate, loves all his children all over the world, wishes also to be present among them, as Jesus Christ, whose Vicar he is, and is always present wherever there are faithful Christians gathered in His name. Another reason

(Continued on foot of next column.)

**WING WO STREET ROBBERY.  
AND SHOOTING.  
TWO MEN INDICTED.**

Wing Wo Street robbery, in which Detective Sergeant Sin Chuen was killed, was investigated by Mr. Justice Gompertz and a jury at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, when two men, Chu Kam and Li Shing-cheung were indicted.

The following were empanelled as a jury:—Messrs. J. Hooper (foreman), C. Gorken, S. Baker, V. M. Barradas, J. E. Joseph, W. K. Reynolds and J. O. Sheppard.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) conducted the case for the Crown and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Campbell Prosser.

The Attorney-General said that the murder was the sequel to an armed robbery which took place at 23, Wing Wo Street, on September 29th. It was no part of the Crown case that either of these two men actually fired the shot which killed the detective; in fact the evidence tended to show that the second prisoner at all events did not fire it. It would be submitted, however, that the doctrine of "common purpose" applied and that, on the evidence, they were both guilty of murder. Sin Chuen was shot in trying to capture the robbers.

Evidence regarding the robbery, the Attorney-General indicated, would show that two men entered a shop on the first and second floors of No. 23, Wing Wo Street and to one of the partners they produced two baskets which had, they said, been sent from Macao. The partner was just about to go upstairs when a revolver was pointed at him, and he was gagged and put into a cubicle. Four other men followed, several of the intruders being armed with revolvers and some with daggers. While they were still in the shop a whistle was blown and the robbers ran out.

When Chu Kam was arrested, a gold watch which had been stolen from 23, Wing Wo Street, a few minutes before, was found in his possession. At the Magistrate's hearing he stated that he picked this up in Des Vaux Road. The other prisoner, when charged with murder, denied that he killed Sin Chuen and said he was in the Sun Company's premises. He said he did not go to Wing Wo Street and did not know where it was.

The Attorney-General said that altogether 23 witnesses, several of whom had identified the prisoners, would be called. Although there was no evidence that either man fired the fatal shot it would still be submitted that if the jury could be satisfied that one of the party did it in pursuance of a common purpose and that the prisoners were aiding and abetting then the prisoners were guilty of murder.

The evidence of several witnesses was taken and the Court adjourned, shortly after four o'clock, until this morning.

**ARSON.**

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Early yesterday morning a very deliberate attempt was made to burn down the office and printing works of the Chinese newspaper, *Tai Kwong Po*, situated at No. 5 and 7, Shin Hung Street.

A quantity of kerosene, soaked in kerosene, was found blazing in the open staircase leading from the street to the upper floor of the office at 1.45 a.m. Sgt. Ellis who was on duty at the time made the discovery. The staircase was just commencing to burn. He promptly beat out the blazing kerosene with his baton and stopped the conflagration from spreading.

The charred kerosene is now in the hands of the detectives at the Central Police Station who are investigating the affair.

The *Tai Kwong Po*, which occupies the ground floor, is said to have previously favoured Dr. Sun's cause. This was before Sun Yat Sen's flight from Canton. Recently the paper is said to have forsaken Sun's cause to the chagrin of Dr. Sun's followers in Hongkong. It is thought that the arson was inspired by this change of policy.

Why the Pope wishes to be present, in the person of his Delegate, to his Chinese children is the great admiration which Pope XI has for China and for its old civilisation, this great esteem of the Pope for China makes him wish ardently for the conversion of the whole of China to Christ, as he is persuaded that China, once Christian, will make one of the noblest among the Catholic countries. To realise this ardent desire of the Holy Father, the Delegate was now in China to intensify and co-ordinate the work of all the Catholic missionaries and, especially, to invite the Chinese themselves to take a larger part in the evangelisation of their own country by supplying numerous recruits for the priesthood and the Religious Orders, both of men and women, who are devoted to the great work of Catholic education and charity in China. The Delegate was confident that the Chinese would answer generously to this appeal of the Holy Father and thus take a very prominent part in the missionary work, in which the Pope himself was the head.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Delegate imparted his blessing to those present, all kneeling down the while. A most pleasant afternoon was then spent, refreshments being served to all in the spacious grounds of Mr. Chao Po Sien's residence, and the Delegate going round the place to converse most familiarly with all those present, leaving in all a strong impression of his affability and open and simple cordiality.

**STERLING SILVER**

**XMAS PRESENTS**

**STERLING SILVER**

VANITY CASES.	TOBACCO BOXES.
SCENT BOTTLES.	CIGARETTE CASES.
TOILET BRUSHES.	COCKTAIL SHAKERS.
MANICURE SETS.	CARD CASES.
TRINKET BOXES.	TRAVELLING CLOCKS.
PHOTO FRAMES.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
ROSE BOWLS.	CIGARETTE BOXES.
PUFF BOXES.	CALENDARS.

AGENTS FOR  
**MAPPIN AND WEBB,**  
LONDON.  
**LANE CRAWFORD, LTD.**  
PHONE 1741.

**LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.**

EST. 1850.

**SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.**

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.  
DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.  
OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.  
ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.  
PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.  
AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNES NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

**NEW COLUMBA DANCE RECORDS**

FOR DECEMBER

AT  
**ANDERSON'S.**

**Wm. Powell**

TELEPHONE C. 8146.

We have removed our Gentlemen's Tailoring and Outfitting Departments to 7 & 9, Pedder Street (UNDER THE HONGKONG HOTEL)

There we are showing the MOST UP-TO-DATE GOODS RECOVERABLE and at Competitive Prices.

WAISTCOATS	SHIRTS
PUMPS	COLLARS
SHOES	TIES
SCARVES	SOCKS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS WEAR.  
DRESS SUITINGS.

Suits and Fit Guaranteed.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.  
NOTICE.

THE "Jasper Clark" Challenge Cup will be played for at FANTLING on SUNDAY, 28th DECEMBER, 1922.

Conditions—36 Holes Medal Play from Scratch on Old Course. Competitors choose their own partners and should send in their names to the Secretary and Treasurer not later than Friday Morning, 1st December, 1922.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
[1837] Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.  
NOTICE.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

THIS MATCH will be played at FANTLING on SUNDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1922. Members desirous of taking part are requested to enter their names on the Lists posted in the Club Houses, still in the Hongkong Club. Entries will close on 5th December, 1922.

By Order,  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
[1840] Secretaries & Treasurers.

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, commencing at 2.45 P.M.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Gymkhana Season tickets to obtain admission to the Members Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 3 non-members to the enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from the Secretary at \$5 each up to Friday, December 1st.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

[1836]

## RICKMERS LINE OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Canton.

CARL BODIKER & CO.,  
ATTORNEYS,  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

[1835]

## NOTIFICATION.

## REVISED IMPORT TARIFF OF 1922.

PENDING further instructions from the Chinese Government the introduction in this district of the Revised Import Tariff of 1922 on goods imported into China by the Kowloon-Canton Railway, which was previously notified as to come into force from 1st December, 1922, is postponed.

C. THORNE,  
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,  
Kowloon and District.

27th November, 1922. [1834]

## "GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID & STRAITS.

## THE S.S. "GLENIFER."

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Dec., 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 2nd Dec., 1922, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer (including those for cargo short delivered) must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1922. [1839]

WILL holder of 500 (Five-hundred) shares of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co. standing in the name of LUIS GONZAGA NEALASO DA SILVA (Scipio No. 14627 share No. 387533-388038) communicate with the Undersigned.

[1830]

X. Y. Z., c/o Daily Press.

## THE CORONET.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

## THE WHITE RIDER.

## KOWLOON THEATRE.

9 P.M.

## CABARET DANCE.

TICKETS ... \$1.50.

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of MEMBERS will be held on WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., at the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX.

Business—Election of Stewards. [1780]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after NOVEMBER 27th, our Offices will be located at No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 5TH FLOOR (Bank of China Building).

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

November 25th, 1922. [1829]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "Sai" WORKS, Beadon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [1489]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

## ACTION No. 2 of 1920.

BETWEEN LAU TAI TANG, LAU TANG SHI, LAU SHU SHI, LAU YU SHI and LAU LI SHI, Plaintiffs  
and  
LAU SHUI CHUN, Defendant.

By Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and  
Under the direction of the Registrar, Supreme Court.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

(WITHOUT RESERVE)  
All the right title and interest of the above-named defendant LAU SHUI CHUN alias LAU WAI CHUN or (CHAN) of and in the following PROPERTY situate in the Colony of Hongkong:—

No. 402 and 404, D. Vaux Road West, and Nos. 307A and 307B, Queen's Road West, Victoria.

Being IN LAND LOT No. 1743. The above property is sold subject to all existing mortgages and charges.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from  
Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
No. 8A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, Solicitors, etc.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
The Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, November, 1922. [1800]

November, 1922.

DEAR MADAM,

We have just received a large Assortment of DAY and EVENING GOWNS, EVENING CLOAKS, HEAVY WINTER COATS, HATS, FURS and FUR COATS, at Reasonable Prices.

We shall be pleased to show them to you if you will kindly call.

Thanking you for past favours and soliciting a continuance of same.

Yours faithfully,

MADAME FLINT

37, Queen's Road Central. [1708]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## AND

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

## "CALOCHAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th Nov., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th November, 1922. [1821]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE S.S. "CARLO PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th November, 1922, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st December will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,  
St. George's Building,  
Telephone: Central 3165,  
Hongkong, 24th November, 1922. [1822]

## INTIMATIONS

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## A.D.C.

## CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S

## "THE TEMPEST."

TUESDAY, Dec. 26th (Boxing Day), 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th (Matinee), 5.15 P.M.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28th, 9.15 P.M.

SATURDAY, Dec. 30th, 9.15 P.M.

MONDAY, Jan. 1st (New Year's Day), 9.15 P.M.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 9.15 P.M.

Booking opens on December 1st, at MOUTRIE'S Usual Prices. [1833]

## HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

## 1ST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASONS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, AT 9.15 P.M.

at the

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## MAIN EVENT:

ROUNDS CONTEST for the WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP and "DAILY PRESS" BELT:  
Stoker P. O. MORGAN, A. B. DIXON,  
H.M.S. Hawkins, H.M.S. Cicada;

10 ROUNDS LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:  
Pto. FLYNN, A. B. SHERRMAN,  
The King's Rgt. H.M.S. Despatch.

10 ROUNDS WELTERWEIGHT CONTEST:  
Leading Stoker HERTON, Sgt. TAMES,  
H.M.S. Durban, R.G.A.

AND 3 SIX-ROUNDS CONTENTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S:

Members—November 29th.

General Public—from November 29th.

## USUAL PRICES.

## NEXT TOURNAMENTS:

SATURDAYS, December 23rd and January 27th

at the

## THEATRE ROYAL. [1816]

## PARTICULARS

## VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situating

No. 13, WING HING STREET,

VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagees

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN ONE LOT

On

THURSDAY,

The 30th Day of Nov., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

At Their Office, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL

THAT piece or parcel of ground situate

at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and

registered in the Land Office as SECTION

A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 together with

the messuage portions or buildings thereon

now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street, and

Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear

of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2186

being a scorching area. All of which piece is

held for the residue of the term of 75 years

from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the

Crown Lease thereof together with the

valuable machinery now situate in or upon the

said premises and situate at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be

obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors,  
8, Des Vaux Road Central.Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS  
Auctioneers.

[1827]

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## T.S. S.S. "MOREA"

11,000 TONS: 15,000 H. POWER.

## WILL LEAVE HONGKONG

FOR

## MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON

ON OR ABOUT

7th MARCH 1923.

A Special Train de Luxe will run from Marseilles

in connection with this steamer for the

benefit of passengers wishing to

proceed Overland to London.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; Co.

Agents.

[1811]

## XMAS comes but Once a Year, and

is everyone's delight. To send a Few

NICE CIGARS to Friends at Home

Place Your Orders with

## HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

and they do the rest.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COME EARLY. [1453]

## INTIMATION

## Burnett's

celebrated

## London

## Dry Gin

Unique in Character and

Flavour.

Quality Unequalled.

## GIVES THAT DISTINCTIVE

## EXCELLENCE TO

## A COCKTAIL.

Blends Excellently with

Watson's Stone Ginger

Beer.

## SOLE AGENTS:—

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Wine &amp; Spirit Merchants.

PHONE CENTRAL 816.

## MARRIAGE

TOWNSEND—McBEAN.—At St. John's Cathedral, on November 27th, by the Rev. A. V. Copley Moyle and the Rev. H. S. Croll-Rees, LAWRENCE FRANCIS, son of the late Canon E. and Mrs. TOWNSEND, of Penzance, Cornwall, to

JESSIE CAMERON, second daughter of the late Mr. JOHN McBEAN and Mrs. McBEAN, of Inverness, Scotland. [1833]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1922.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF

## PIRACY.

MORE than a week has now gone by since the piracy of the *Sus An* and we regret that there is still no word of the arrest of even one member of the gang of sixty or more pirates who were associated in that enterprise. They landed with their loot in Chinese territory, and it is to the Chinese military and police organizations that we are obliged to look for their capture and adequate punishment.

Their aid, it is understood, was promptly enlisted, and one felt that within a week news of some success in tracking the gang would have been forthcoming, and we are disappointed that credit for success cannot yet be given. If such a gang of desperadoes cannot be rounded up within a week after the piracy, the prospect of their capture must be considered very slender indeed.

A quaint article on the subject of piracy has appeared in the *Canton Times*, a paper published in English by Chinese. It tells us that "bomb outrages, assassination of officials, and employers, the misty of soldiers, false imprisonment of innocent and helpless villagers by extortionate magistrates, and daring piracy in which a ship's captain and officers may be shot down like dogs, no longer constitute sensational news in this vicinity." We take it that the writer means that these things are of such common occurrence that they

excite no particular interest and prompt no extraordinary official action. A number of reasons for all this lawlessness are set forth. "Terrible as these things may be," our Chinese contemporary apparently believes that they can only be expected "in an unsettled place where every profitable business has its monopoly, and every trade a tyrannical guild or union to interfere with the freedom of labour or commerce." The neighbouring foreign colonies are also cited as contributory causes, in terms which carry their own refutation. Thus:—

"In a neighbouring port, the Government there is simply making it a pirates' den, encouraging all the gamblers, woman slave agents, opium dealers and arms and ammunition smugglers to operate within its jurisdiction either by official licences or indirect acquiescence. Another port, while less open in evil traffic and less immoral in appearance, nevertheless is a breeding spot for lawlessness and indifference. Its apparent peace and better administration, with every credit to the Government and people concerned, are of no value and permanent help to the Chinese. While one port attracts the more adventurous class of the Chinese, the other draws the less indecent. Many Chinese prefer to trade and reside in foreign captured ports rather than in other parts of China to avoid the misrule and chaos of their native towns and villages, and this factor has been a great detriment to the improvement of inland conditions. If many Chinese have no foreign concessions to find salvation in, or to intrigue for robbery or revolution, they will be less indifferent in their home affairs, as an unbearable situation will force one to act, and common action will result as much in common welfare as in other matters. Now-a-days a wealthy Szechwan resident may shake off the dust of his shoes at Sanning and step into Hongkong and build a nice home there, leaving his neighbours to turn bandits or soldiers to menace the community or what not."

At a later stage of the article the writer says: "Many overseas Chinese are afraid of returning to China, because they find they will not be able to even live in their villages for fear of being attacked by bandits. If the land is tranquilized, they will be able not only to come home to live, but also to invest their capital in a most resourceful country. Chinese merchants in foreign concessions should pay attention to this problem, as they will find but very little to export if they cannot procure the raw materials from the inland."

Our contemporary fails to point the moral of all this, and of the other reasons it gives for the lawlessness which prevails in the neighbouring provinces. Clearly it is the need of efficient government. Until the province gets a Government which will give the people reasonable security for life and property, it can occasion no surprise that there are many Chinese who prefer to reside and trade in the neighbouring foreign ports; and that there are many who are afraid to return to China. There may be point in the accusation that the Chinese who reside in Hongkong become indifferent to the conditions prevailing in their native districts, but not a great deal of point, in our opinion, for the Chinese who prefer to live here have, as a general rule, commercial interests which forbid such indifference. They have, indeed, solid reasons for desiring to see Kwangtung orderly, peaceful and prosperous. As to Hongkong being a "breeding place for lawlessness," the best answer to the charge is to be found in the phenomenal growth and prosperity of the Colony, to which wealthy Chinese, driven from their own homes by the lawlessness prevailing there, have so largely contributed. It is not surprising that this very prosperity also attracts from the mainland Chinese of the criminal type, but in Hongkong the police are ever on the hunt for them. If the province of Kwangtung had a police organization comparable in efficiency to that which exists in Hongkong, Kwangtung would not be a province which so many of its native people prefer to avoid. We agree with our contemporary that it may not be possible to suppress crime by force alone; but we think it obvious that until the Millennium our contemporary has in view is reached, the Criminal Law, with an efficient Police Force and Judiciary to execute its decrees, offers the best assurance of success in suppressing piracy and brigandage in Kwangtung, as elsewhere, and the sooner the Government at Canton addresses itself resolutely to this aspect of the question the sooner will South China cease to be notorious throughout the world as a territory infested with brigands and pirates.

Father Jose Alguaz, of Manila, left by the *Taka* yesterday for Calcutta.

After to-day no mails will be sent from Hongkong to the British Post Office, Canton.

An Extra Gymkhana is announced for Saturday next.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 11th November, 1922, amounted to 18,934 tons, and the sales during the period to 87,365 tons.

The re-appearance of the Rickmers line of steamers is heralded by the announcement that Messrs. Carl Bodiker & Co. have been appointed the agents of the Company in Hongkong and Canton.

The death took place at his home in Shanghai, last week, of Dr. Shen Ts'ing, a famous Chinese scholar and a former official in the Manchurian dynasty. Dr. Shen is said to have been the most brilliant Chinese scholar of the past 300 years.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works, has developed a severe attack of influenza. The patient's condition, yesterday morning, was serious and removal to the Peak Hospital was deemed advisable. Last evening Mr. Perkins was somewhat better.

Today's advertisements include two intimations by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club of forthcoming matches. One is for the "Jasper Clark" Challenge Cup, to be played on Sunday next, and the other is the annual England v. Scotland match, to be played on Sunday, December 10th.

An armed robbery occurred at an unnumbered match on the hillside above Bay View Police Station, on Saturday night. Seven men armed with revolvers and daggers entered the shed and held up the inmates, whom they searched. Money, clothing and jewellery to the value of \$264 were stolen. The robbers made their escape by running up the hillside in the direction of "Seven Sisters."

A Chinese editor enclosed a rejection slip, when returning would-be contributions, which says the *Central China Post*, read as follows:—"We have read your manuscript with infinite delight. Never before have we revelled in such a masterpiece. If we printed it the authorities would ordain us to take it for a model, and henceforth never print anything inferior to it. As it would be impossible to find its equal within ten thousands, we are compelled, though shaken with sorrow, to return your divine manuscript, and for so doing we have one million pardons."

A most interesting collection of lantern slides was exhibited by Mr. Christopher Pilkington to a large audience at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, last night. The photographs were taken in Southern and Northern Nigeria to illustrate missionary work there. Mr. Pilkington is one of the pioneers of moving picture camera work and his pictures gave evidence of much skill in choice of subject and especially in the natural colouring applied, which must have represented innumerable hours of patient and artistic workmanship. Mr. Pilkington gave an interesting running commentary upon his pictures which vividly illustrated the benefits which British rule has brought to this part of the West Coast of Africa.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In reference to the report of the K.C.C. and XI. and O.S.C.C. and XI. Cricket match at Kowloon on Saturday last, it is observed that the game started late and also that the K.C.C. would have won had the game started earlier may I draw your attention to:—



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
(REMOVED FROM THE AGENCY.)

## THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

RUSSIAN INTENTIONS.

PARIS, November 28th.

M. Rakowski, interviewed by *Le Matin*, Lausanne correspondent, declared the Russian intention to participate in the discussions, besides the question of the Straits, for which he was specially invited to attend.

## TURKISH CONTROL PREFERRED BY RUSSIA.

As regards the Straits, Russia favoured the free passage of all vessels between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, but warships must not enter the Black Sea. Russia does not welcome control of the Straits by the British fleet, preferring control by the bordering states. He suggested that the real freedom of the States would best be ensured by putting them in Turkey's hands.

## LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT REGARDING U.S. OBSERVER'S REMARKS.

LONDON, November 28th.

In view of the speculations evoked by the American Observer's statement at Lausanne, yesterday, it is noteworthy that Lord Curzon has authorised the *Daily Mail's* Lausanne representative to state that the British Delegation welcomes the United States statement, as there is no divergence of view between the two Governments regarding the policy of the open door in the Near East, where complete accord prevails in the matter of British and American interests.

## RUSSIAN DELEGATE ARRIVES AT LAUSANNE.

LATER.

M. Rakovsky (head of the Russian delegation) has arrived at Lausanne.

## EARLIER CABLES.

MR. CHILD'S STATEMENT CAUSES COMMENT.

PARIS, November 28th.

*Le Journal's* Lausanne correspondent says Mr. Child's statement was a bombshell at the conference, especially to the British delegates, but the Turks were pleased because Turkey has promised so many things to so many people that she is finding it difficult to steer a safe course.

The *Figaro's* correspondent is of opinion that the statement was aimed not only at the San Remo agreement but also at the Franco-Kemalist agreement.

## "A PROPITIUS MOMENT"

It is learned from an American source that Mr. Child's statement was merely a clear exposition of the traditional policy of the United States in favour of the open door.

It had no ulterior motive and does not represent any new policy with regard to American interests in Europe or anything else.

The statement was made yesterday because Mr. Child considered the moment propitious at this early non-committal stage of the conference.

Nevertheless the statement surprised some quarters, and some persist in believing it was not entirely unconnected with the question of oil.

## RUSSIAN DELEGATES AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, November 28th.

Part of the Russian delegation, headed by Rakovsky, has arrived, en route to Lausanne.

## CONFERENCE LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

LAUSANNE, November 28th.

The sum total of the week's work of the conference has been to settle Turkey's European frontier along the Maritza, leaving West Thrace to Greece, and to establish a broad demilitarised zone between Turkey on one side and Greece and Bulgaria on the other; and incidentally to carry out the promise of the Treaty of Neuilly by giving Bulgaria an outlet to the Aegean at Dedeagatch or its neighbourhood.

There are indications that there is a good chance of the conference succeeding. After Thrace, Turkey's Asiatic frontiers will be considered, then the all-important question of the Straits, on which matter the Russian delegates are en route to Lausanne.

## A BALKAN BLOC

The return of Turkey to Europe has again created a Balkan bloc consisting of Greece, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Bulgaria has declined to join the bloc, owing to Greece's opposing the cession of Dedeagatch to Bulgaria, while Turkey is apparently willing to pay the price of Bulgarian co-operation.

## LATEST CABLES.

## ERSKINE CHILDERS' LAST WORDS.

HE DENIES THE CHARGE OF RENEGADE ENGLISHMAN.

LONDON, November 28th.

It has been ascertained that Erskine Childers was shot at Beggars Bush Barracks. Just prior to the execution he shook hands with the firing party. His last words were "I do not bear a grudge against anyone, and trust that nobody bears a grudge against me." He warmly denied that he was a renegade Englishman, and declared that, by birth, domicile, deliberate choice and citizenship, he was an Irishman.

## IRISH DEMONSTRATION IN AMERICA.

LIVELY SCENES OUTSIDE A THEATRE.

NEW YORK, November 28th.

A hubbub occurred outside the Earl Carroll Theatre, owing to an endeavour by the police to dissolve the crowd from an Irish meeting, favouring the release of Mary McSwiney and condemning (the execution of) Erskine Childers.

The demonstrators, especially the women, attacked the police and tore their uniforms. They also battered them with banner poles. The firemen, who were called out, refused to play the hose on the demonstrators.

The police used no violence, and subsequently left when the meeting proceeded undisturbed.

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

GREAT NORTHERN CO. TO OPEN OFFICES AT MOSCOW AND OMSK.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company expects to open offices at Moscow and Omsk on December 1st. The Soviet Government has guaranteed the officials of the company full liberty, and allowed the company to establish food centres.

All telegrams for East Asia, by the company's route, will be forwarded from Omsk.

## THE U.S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA BY NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE.

NEW YORK, November 28th.

The Hearst newspapers, which strongly support the Ship Subsidy Bill, launched an anti-British attack on the eve of the vote on the measure in Congress.

The *New York American* publishes the so-called disclosures, showing alleged efforts by British agents in the United States to influence the press against the Bill.

EMPHATIC DENIAL BY BRITISH EMBASSY.

The British Embassy immediately issued an emphatic denial.

## AUTUMN HANDICAP MEETING

SUCCESSFUL OWNERS AND JOCKEYS.

LONDON, November 28th.

The flat racing ended on Saturday. The leading owners were Lord Woolavington, who won £32,000, and Lord Derby, £20,000.

His Majesty the King won ten races worth £5,000.

The most successful woman owner was Mrs. Whitburne, who won £16,500.

The leading trainer was A. Taylor, whose charges won £52,000.

Steve Donoghue takes the jockey championship for the ninth successive season, with 103 wins. Elkhott, despite several bad tumbles, was runner-up with a total of 88.

## ALLIED TROOPS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

PARIS, November 28th.

Advices from Constantinople state that conversations between Rafta Pasha and the Allied Generals resulted in an agreement on the remaining points at issue, concerning the relations of the Allied troops and the new Turkish administration.

## CIVILIAN EXODUS CONTINUES.

Over 150,000 persons are estimated to have left Constantinople within the past few weeks.

## ITALY'S FISCAL SYSTEM.

GOVERNMENT ENTRUSTED WITH FULL POWERS.

ROME, November 28th.

The Chamber of Deputies, by 275 votes to 80, passed a resolution entrusting the Government with full powers till December 31st, 1933, in order to reorganise the fiscal system and the administration of public affairs. The Chamber then indefinitely adjourned.

## SPANISH STEAMBOAT CAPSIZED.

MANY LIVES LOST.

BARCELONA, November 28th.

A customs vessel ran into and capsized a small passenger steamboat serving the seaside suburbs of Barcelona. All the eighty people aboard were hurled into the water. Ten bodies have been recovered, but it is feared there are other victims. Seventeen of the survivors were injured.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

(REMOVED FROM THE AGENCY.)

## THE SHANGHAI STRIKES

COTTON AND TOBACCO WORKERS RESUME WORK.

SHANGHAI, November 28th.

The Pootung strikes, which have been dragging on over three weeks, are now definitely settled.

The Japan-China Cotton-Mill workers resumed yesterday, while ninety percent of the British-American Tobacco Co. strikers have also returned to work.

## SHANGHAI PRESS FUNCTIONS.

PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATED PRESS ENTERTAINED.

SHANGHAI, November 27th.

Mr. Noyes, President of the Associated Press, arrived from Peking yesterday. Last night he was entertained to dinner by the Chinese Journalists' Club, and to-day he was the guest of Reuters and a luncheon, at which all the Sino-foreign newspapers in Shanghai were represented.

## DEATH OF AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL TO JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, November 27th.

The death is announced of Mr. Scidmore, American Consul-General to Japan.

## POLITICAL STRIFE IN PEKING.

MANY CONFLICTING REPORTS.

PEKING, November 28th.

Most conflicting reports are in circulation regarding the political situation and the activities of the various groups now engaged in bitter strife.

The President undoubtedly intended to issue a Mandate accepting the resignations of Wang Chung Hui and his followers, but circles unfavourable to Parliament say that a group of members learning of the President's intention, and wanting Chang Shou Tseng appointed as Acting Premier, visited the Presidency yesterday afternoon and strongly protested against the appointment of Kao Ling Wei. At any rate, no mandate was issued.

## HAS THE CABINET RESIGNED?

Kao Ling Wei and Sun Tan Lin identified themselves last evening with the resignation of Wang Chung Hui in a circular telegram signed by all the Cabinet Ministers except Kao Ling Wei and Chang Shou Tseng, stating that the Cabinet had resigned and they did not intend to attend office further.

## POTENTIAL PREMIERS.

Proceeded to Pootung and Loyang tomorrow. Meanwhile it is reported that President Li Yuan Hing intends to quit and that Kao Ling Wei and Chang Shou Tseng will nominally be members of the Cabinet as potential Premiers.

## WRONGFUL ARREST OF PEKING MINISTER.

LO WEN KAN AGAIN REFUSES LIBERTY.

PEKING, November 28th.

A Chinese news agency last night reported that the judicial authorities had issued a fresh warrant for the arrest of Lo Wen Kan, but this is denied today in official circles, where it is stated that Lo returned to the Procurator General yesterday on his own accord on the ground that it was not right for him to remain in the Presidential premises while under arrest.

## LATEST CABLES.

## GREEK POLITICS.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, November 28th.

Colonel Gonatas has formed a Cabinet, consisting of five members of the military party and seven civilians.

## GERMANY'S PRECARIOUS FINANCES.

A HUGE BUDGET DEFICIT.

BERLIN, November 28th.

In the Reichstag, Herr Cuno announced that he would shortly summon a meeting of Premiers of the Federal States to secure their co-operation in solving Germany's problems.

Germany's budget deficit was now 890 thousand million marks of which only 45 thousand million was covered by this year's proceeds from the compulsory loan.

## INDIAN COAL EMBARGO.

TO BE RELAXED.

DELHI, November 28th.

The Government of India announce the provisional removal of the embargo on the export of coal on January 1st. If the distribution scheme introduced last July works well, the entire removal of the embargo is possible.

## M. CLEMENTEAU'S DENIAL.

NO CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

NEW HAVEN (Connecticut), Nov. 28th.

M. Clementeau declared that he did not charge the British with wilfully permitting the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow.

## HIGH PRICE PAID AT A LAND SALE.

VALUES INCREASING EAST OF CAUSEWAY BAY.

A plot of land near the Temple at Whitfield, at the back of the Polo Ground, was offered for sale at the offices of the Public Works Department, yesterday afternoon. The plot adjoins a proposed new road and has an area of about 45,450 square feet. The annual rental was put at \$470 and the upset price at \$22,025. Bidding started at this figure but, keen competition becoming evident amongst the Chinese bidders present, the price advanced by \$1,000 at a time to \$104,000. The pace then slowed down and a few \$500 bids were made; towards the end \$50 increases were bid and the lot was sold for \$108,500. The conditions stated that, without the consent of the Governor, not more than five houses may be built on the land. The purchasers were Messrs. Y. M. Lin and Tam Koong Tong.

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ON "GLENIFFER."

CATTLE FOR HONGKONG.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease amongst forty head of cattle consigned to Hongkong was reported by the steamship *Gleniffer* on her arrival at Penang on the 18th inst.

The cattle, the *Peking Gazette* says, were purchased in Ayrshire and Wiltshire and sent by train from Kilmarnock to London, where they were transferred to the ship on October 11th in an apparently sound and healthy condition. The presence of the disease was noticed for the first time on November 1st four days after leaving Port Said. The local agents were notified of the outbreak by wireless. The cattle will be taken on to Hongkong.

## THE SUBSIDISED PRESS OF CHINA.

NO SUBSIDIES, NO NEWSPAPERS.

Some thirty members of the International Press Club at Peking held a reception, recently, in honour of Mr. F. E. Noyes, President of the Associated Press.

Mr. Noyes spoke of the value of the present status of the Chinese press, but on the contrary took a very constructive and optimistic view.

In a discussion which followed, Mr. B. Lennox Simpson asked if he might make a few explanations to Mr. Noyes concerning what appears to be a subsidised press in China. He said that such a practice was not held very high in the west, but in China it was a question of choosing between two evils. At the moment the Chinese papers are not able to pay for themselves. Therefore, unless the Government granted them monetary aid, there would be no newspapers. Consequently he felt that some papers, no matter how biased they were in political views, were better in the long run for the country, than if the subsidy was cut off and the papers ceased to appear. He explained that there was a draft now in hands of the Government whereby all the Chinese papers upon the presentation of a proper printer's statement, would receive one and a half cents for each paper printed. Settlement would be made monthly and in this way every paper without regard to its political standing would have its actual make up cost paid by the Government.

## "THE TEMPEST"

WAS IT SHAKESPEARE'S LAST PLAY?

It is said that Prospero's speeches are a more direct expression of Shakespeare's own sentiments and intentions than are to be found in any of his other plays. Is it true that Prospero the Magician when he says "I'll drown my book" and "thence retire me to my Milan" is Shakespeare the poet, telling his audience that "The Tempest" is his last play written before he retires to the country life of Stratford "where every third thought shall be my grave"?

## OBJECTION TO GERMAN LECTURER.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS INDIGNANT.

CINCINNATI, November 28th.

Mr. Hamilton Cook, the national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, declares that the Veterans will do everything legal in their power to prevent Captain Von Muller, the ex-commander of the German raider *Emden*, from carrying out his proposal to lecture in the United States shortly.

## SANTA FE MINING DISASTER.

SEVEN KILLED, THIRTY INJURED.

SANTA FE, November 28th.

Seven persons were killed and thirty injured in the mine disaster here.

## PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FREEMASONS.

BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

There were scenes of great enthusiasm, impressiveness, and splendour at the Royal Albert Hall on October 26th, on the occasion of the investiture of the Prince of Wales as Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, the investiture being carried out by the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the order. The event attracted an assemblage of 9,000 Freemasons from all parts of the kingdom, and although only those who have held high offices in their lodges are entitled to attend Grand Lodge meetings, the number could easily have been doubled had it been possible to find the necessary accommodation. As it was, every available place was occupied. Practically all the Grand Lodge officers were in attendance, and the gathering included Provincial Grand Officers from all parts of the kingdom, deputations from the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, distinguished Freemasons from overseas, and thousands of representatives of Freemasons' Lodges generally.

Well over an hour was occupied in getting this large gathering seated in the hall, and when everything was in readiness for the ceremony the scene was at once impressive and picturesque. Grand Officers and Provincial Grand Officers, with the deputations from Ireland and Scotland and the overseas representatives, were grouped as far as possible on the dais in front of the great organ, and their regalia made a wonderful picture. Purple and gold predominated here and in the front belt of seats in the arena, while behind that was a further belt in which the red aprons and collars of Grand Stewards gave the prevailing tone, and the huge background displayed prominently the familiar pale blue and white which are distinctive of the rank and file of the craft.

It was a monster meeting of Grand Lodge, held at the Albert Hall for the sake of greater accommodation than Freemasons' Hall can afford. For some time before the opening ceremony the Grand Organist played selections. At half-past three an imposing procession of high officers passed through the arena to the dais to conduct the Deputy Grand Master (the Right Hon. and Right Worshipful Sir T. F. Halsey) to the throne. Grand Lodge was opened with time-honoured ceremonial, and then a second procession was formed to greet and escort the Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, for whom the Deputy Grand Master vacated the throne. The Duke, who was escorted by Lord Amphil, Pro Grand Master, and many Grand Officers, was hailed with tremendous enthusiasm when he appeared at the head of the staircase, leading to the arena, after a thrilling fanfare of trumpets and a gradually swelling roll of drums. He was then seated on the throne.

A deputation from Scotland was headed by Sir Alexander Gibb, Substitute Grand Master; the Earl of Stair, Grand Master Deputy; Lord Blythwood, and Viscount Maitland, Grand Wardens; and David Reid, Grand Secretary. A deputation from Ireland was headed by Colonel Claude Cane, Deputy Grand Master; Sir William J. Goulding, Bt., Junior Grand Warden; the Provincial Grand Masters of Meath and Down; and Mr. H. C. Shellard, Grand Secretary. Others present were the Grand Master of Ohio, and representatives of several Colonial Sovereign Grand Lodges.

Mentoring the Prince of Wales, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey (son of the Deputy Grand Master), and the Duke of York, attended by Wing Commander Louis Greig, had entered the hall unobtrusively, and had taken their places in reserved seats immediately in front of the dais. The Prince is Worshipful Master of the Household Brigade Lodge, while the Duke is Worshipful Master of the Navy Lodge.

## THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The Duke of Connaught announced that with assurance of the approval of all present he had sent the following telegram to his Majesty the King:

"In the name of 9,000 Freemasons assembled in the Albert Hall to invest his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England, I beg to express to your Majesty our loyal devotion to your Throne and person. We pray that God may give you long life, health, and happiness."

The King had replied in the following terms:

"I am touched by the message you have sent to me in the name of 9,000 Freemasons assembled in the Albert Hall to invest my son as Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England. Their assurances of loyalty and devotion are another proof of the close association between Freemasonry and my House, and I heartily thank you for your good wishes."

The reading of the original message by the Duke of Connaught and that of the King's reply by Lord Amphil, Pro Grand Master, was hailed by the assemblage with hearty cheers.

The Grand Master prefaced the investiture ceremony by an announcement that they had

met to do honour to an occasion which concerned the Prince of Wales. He proceeded:

To us Masons this is a great occasion, and it is one also of great historical interest to the entire craft. For the second time during the course of about fifty years, the heir to the Throne has taken upon himself high office in the Grand Lodge of England. We as loyal subjects of our Sovereign appreciate this action on the part of his Royal Highness. We wish him a successful year of office, and we pray that God may spare him to rise in Masonry for many years to come. (Loud cheers.)

Addressing the Prince of Wales, who had been conducted to a position beside the throne, the Grand Master then said:

Worshipful Sir, permit me in the name of every Mason to welcome you on this great Masonic occasion of your life. We hope that you, who are so nobly following in the footsteps of your ancestors, will appreciate to the full the importance of the high office for which you have been selected. I hope you will have a very pleasant time, and we all feel certain that having the noble example of your grandfather before you, you will follow in his footsteps, and as you rise in Masonry may you be more blessed year by year. I congratulate you, Sir, on the high position in which you are now about to take up your new duties.

The Duke's speech was punctuated with cheers, which were particularly vociferous at that point at which he alluded to King Edward's association with Freemasonry. The demonstration was renewed with tremendous fervour when the Grand Master invested the Prince with the insignia of his office.

The Prince of Wales, who was evidently very deeply moved by the Grand Master's address and by the oration which greeted him, replied as follows:

"Most Worshipful Grand Master, I ask you to accept my sincere and grateful thanks for the high Masonic honour with which your Royal Highness has invested me this afternoon. May I also thank you for the words of your address, and express my sincere gratitude for the manner in which I have been received in this hall this afternoon?"

When the new Senior Grand Warden was conducted to his appointed place, to the accompaniment of a fanfare of trumpets and drums, it was as though a mountain of variegated colour had suddenly been roused to life and motion. Every Freemason in the hall sprang to his feet and cheered with all the vigour of his lungs. It was a thrilling and impressive moment.

## THE DUKE'S PORTRAIT.

Sir Alfred Robbins, President of the Board of General Purposes, then requested the Pro Grand Master to unveil a portrait of the Grand Master. It was, he said, in June, 1921, that Grand Lodge resolved that in recognition of the pre-eminent services rendered to the United Grand Lodge of England by the Most Worshipful Sir Arthur Cope, Lord Amphil, should respectfully request the Board of General Purposes to have a portrait of the Duke of Connaught painted and hung in Freemasons' Hall as a perpetual memorial of the loyalty and devotion of the craft to a Grand Master distinguished for lifelong services to the Empire as a soldier and statesman, and for consistent exemplification of the highest principles of Freemasonry, and that the cost of the portrait should be defrayed by Grand Lodge. The portrait having been painted by Sir Arthur Cope, Lord Amphil was asked to unveil it on behalf and on the part of the Craft.

Lord Amphil said that the fine picture showed the appreciation in which they held their Grand Master; it would always have the intrinsic value of the person it represented, while in generations to come it would mark a notable epoch in Freemasonry. Under his Royal Highness's auspices and government the Craft had progressed in efficiency and wise ideals, and all hoped to see the picture in the building they were raising as their war memorial.

The picture having been unveiled amid great applause, the Grand Master said it was difficult to find words to express suitably his thanks to the Freemasons for their generous gift. It would always be a great gratification to him that his small services to the craft for twenty-one years had created the desire to have the picture painted and hung in the new hall. He knew of the great men who had held the office before him, and he had found it difficult to rise to the same height. It would ever continue to be his endeavour to be worthy of the kindly and affectionate feeling which had always met his duties as Grand Master. He hoped still to be spared for many years to occupy the position in the craft which he did at the present.

A number of appointments as Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England were then made; those present being personally greeted by the Grand Master. The secret rank of Assistant-Director of Ceremonies was conferred upon Mr. Bro. A. E. Morris, District Grand Secretary of Hongkong and South China.

The Grand Master stated that he had been pleased to give sanction to the Provincial and District Grand Masters to appoint a certain number of past ranks in Provincial and District Grand Lodges in honour of the event.

The Grand Master said he was glad to hear that the Million Memorial Fund, in which he took so deep an interest, was continuing to make such progress, and he trusted that as time progressed the support would increase. At the next meeting of Grand Lodge the site would be selected, and he hoped all would approach that matter with open minds and a clear realisation of the responsibilities they owed to the present and future generations.

Grand Lodge was closed with the singing of the hymn "O God, our help in ages past" and the National Anthem.

(Continued on page 6.)



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB'  
SCOTCHThe "Peg"  
of Ages  
1745  
till  
to-dayOBTAINABLE FROM  
**LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**  
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This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745,  
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**PETER DAWSON,  
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## BRIMFUL OF ENERGY

Two of the main reasons why so many people are lacking in energy are imperfect digestion and constipation. If your stomach and liver are not doing their work effectively your system will not be properly nourished. If your bowels are sluggish a certain amount of waste matter will be retained in the system which will adversely affect the purity of the blood. Now, Beecham's Pills have an excellent effect upon the digestive and eliminatory organs and exercise a tonic and energizing influence upon the system generally. If you would be healthy, energetic and cheerful you should take a few doses of this reliable medicine.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**PRINCE OF WALES AND  
THE FREEMASONS.

(Continued from page 5.)

## GREAT MASONIC DINNER.

In the evening, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, the Duke of Connaught, as Grand Master, and the Prince of Wales, as Senior Grand Warden, were the principal guests at a special dinner of the grand officers in Freemasonry. Upwards of 350 members of the higher ranks of the Order attended. All the Provincial Grand Masters under the English jurisdiction were invited, together with deputations from Scotland and Ireland, the District Grand Masters then in England, a number of Colonial brethren, and visitors from lodges under foreign jurisdiction. As Pro Grand Master, Lord Amphil occupied the chair, being supported by the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, Sir Frederick Halsey, Deputy Grand Master, and Viscount Birkenhead, Junior Grand Warden.

After the toast of "His Majesty the King" had been drunk, Lord Amphil briefly proposed—for brevity was the order of the occasion—"The Health of the Grand Master," which was received with acclamation.

The Duke of Connaught, who was greeted with prolonged cheering, said: "I do not know how to thank the Pro Grand Master for the kind manner in which he has submitted this toast to this large gathering of representative Freemasons. I can assure you that I appreciate the honour which he and the brethren have done me. The function of this afternoon was a memorable occasion, and it was to me a great pleasure to be present. I have been connected with Freemasonry for very many years, and to me this is a proud reflection, for I am convinced that the craft exercises a most beneficial influence upon the nation. (Cheers.) I can only repeat now what I said in Grand Lodge this afternoon, that I view with intense satisfaction the admission of my nephew into conspicuous office in Grand Lodge. (Cheers.) I know of no man who can earn his experience to better account. (Hear, hear.) You know of the useful part which he took in the war; you know of the magnificent visit which he has paid to our great Overseas Dominions; you know of the memorable tour which he has but lately made to India; you know of the kindly interest he has taken in bettering the lot of our ex-soldiers; you know of our great zeal he has displayed on behalf of our great hospitals; and you know of the keen pleasure he has displayed on behalf of our Boy Scouts. (Cheers.) All these things are striking characteristics of our new Senior Grand Warden. (Cheers.) I anticipate that he will manifest similar interest in Freemasonry, and I trust that he will long continue to promote the welfare of our beneficent craft. (Loud cheers.)

With much others on rising to reply, said: "I am most grateful to the Grand Officers for the splendid way in which they have drunk my health. This is my first visit to the Grand Officers' Mess, but I hope it will not be the last. This afternoon I saw a great number of distinguished Freemasons who have spent many years of their lives in promoting the advancement of the craft, and I cannot but feel feeling that in being admitted on a footing of equality with them I am being treated with generous indulgence. (A Voice: "You deserve it," and cheers.) I can assure you that I am a very keen Freemason, and I hope that my other public duties will not prevent me from being amongst you very often. (Cheers.) This afternoon was the first time I had ever attended Grand Lodge, and I can tell you that it is an occasion which I shall never forget. It brought home to me, with every vividness, what Freemasonry really is. It confirms what I have always felt—that Freemasonry does untold good to the British Empire in particular and to mankind in general. (Cheers.)

In addition to those named above the company included the Rt. Wor. the District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

## MUSICAL PRODIGY.

## GIRL WHO HAS WON 500 PRIZES.

Wales is a land which abounds in young musical talent, and practically every little village and hamlet possesses its musical or elocutionary genius who, in the course of a very short life, has won anything from 50 to 100 prizes at that remarkable institution—the Eisteddfod. But when one of them wins the truly staggering total of over 500 prizes before reaching the age of 16 it is something to wonder at. Yet that is the brilliant record held by Miss Decima Morgan, of Llanedrhon, Ammanford, South Wales. The daughter of a working man, Miss Morgan has won in all 508 prizes in various Eisteddfod competitions, including five Eisteddfod chairs, 12 Eisteddfod medals, and six semi-national Eisteddfod certificates. She possesses a really delightful voice, remarkably cultured and refined in one of such tender years, while she has also distinct elocutionary talents. Those who have been privileged to hear her sing and who are qualified to speak, predict a brilliant future for her, while some go to the extent of saying that she will probably develop into one of the most accomplished sopranos that Wales has produced. Miss Morgan comes from an extremely musical family, her uncle, the late Mr. D. Williams, being the Welsh tenor who, 17 years ago, won the tenor solo competition at the fair known as "Flairy Byd," held in Chicago, U.S.A. Her grandfather was a Welsh bard of repute, whose songs, under the name of "Dewi Gwyn," are well known in Wales.

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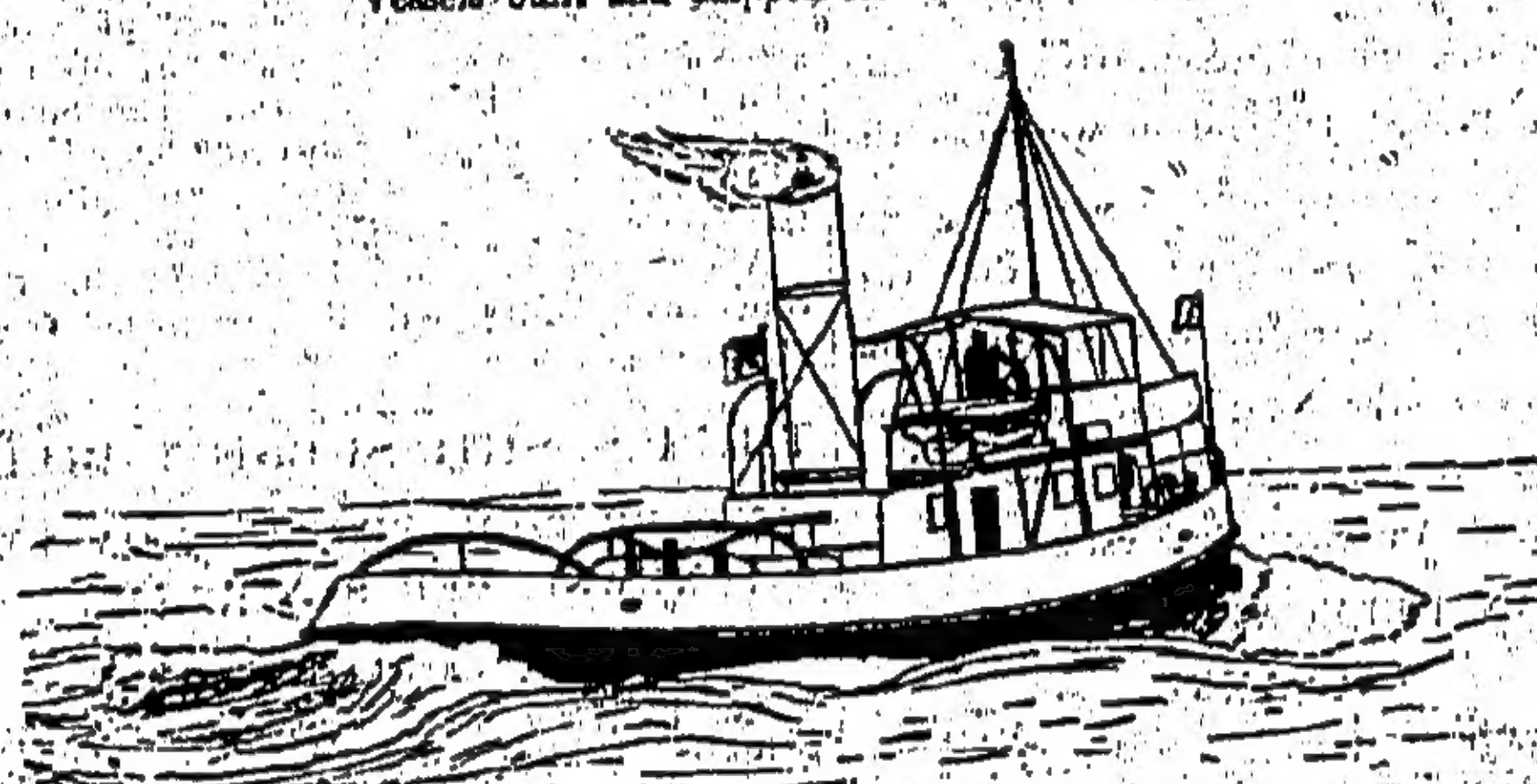
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 CITY OF YORK ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles & London.  
 CITY OF SIMLA ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.  
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ANDRE LEBON	10th Nov.	10th Dec.	9th Jan., 1923.
AMEINE	24th Nov.	1st Jan.	23rd Jan., "

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 HAIKOW ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Friday, 1st Dec., at 1 p.m.  
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"SOLITA" ...	4,700	18th Dec.	Bombay, Mar., L'don. & A'warp.
"KARMA" ...	3,000	27th Dec.	Bombay, Mar., L'don. & A'warp.
"PLASBY" ...	7,500	10th Jan., 1923	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"BARDINIA" ...	4,500	24th Jan.	do.
"NELORE" ...	4,500	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA" ...	8,000	7th Feb.	do.
"ERIVA" ...	8,000	21st Feb.	do.
"MORRA" ...	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mar., L'don. & A'warp.
"KASHMIR" ...	8,941	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA" ...	8,000	4th Apr.	do.
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 "KIRU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st Dec.

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 28th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KIANGCHOW"	On 28th Nov., 4 p.m.
WUHAIR & CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHUSAN"	On 28th Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHAN"	On 28th Nov., D.L.
JAVA & SHANGHAI	"TAIKOWANT"	On 28th Nov., D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SICHUAN"	On 28th Nov., D.L.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANSHAN"	On 28th Nov., D.L.
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